

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, DEC. 22.

BINDER WANTED.

A good, steady mechanic, who thoroughly understands the Binder's Trade, is wanted immediately at the Press Bindery. Apply at this office.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

We did much to-day, on our second page, for an interesting communication from Judge Meeker, which has been unavoidably crowded out for some days, giving a legal view of the claim of the State to an additional grant of 72 sections of land in aid of the State University.

The claim is not a new one, but that and the argument by which it is sustained, have found the staple, if we mistake not, of several Executive communications with the Department of Washington, and have been presented in at least one Executive Message. Gov. Ramsey in his message to the Legislature last year referred to this claim as follows:

"It is probable the authorities at Washington have yet to concede the construction we have given to it, for, of course, the Enabling Act of February 11, 1857, gave two townships for University purposes."

What progress has been made in inducing the Department to accept these views we are not advised, but in this direction only can there be any hope of rescuing the University from the embarrassments in which it has become involved by the chronic improvidence which characterized every department of our old Democratic State administration. The Pioneer expresses the opinion that the action of the State Legislature in authorizing the Board of Regents to create a larger portion of the land which now rests like an incubus upon the property of the University, leaves the State liable for the indebtedness which it regards as invalid against the property of the University.

These views also are not new, having been repeatedly urged in the Legislature with a view to induce that body to assume the burden and discharge the University of its liabilities. These efforts were not successful then, and it is difficult whether they will be so hereafter.

The question, if there be any reasonable grounds for it, should as soon as possible be made the subject of a litigation, and in the event of a decision sustained, a view of the State's liability for the debt unauthorized by the Legislature, it would not be difficult to procure the necessary legislation to relieve the creditors of the University.

EXEMPTIONS.

The time for examining parties claiming exemption in the following cases has been extended to the fifth day of January: Alienable, manifest permanent physical disabilities, insufficiencies of age, non-residence, and the election of persons where two or more members of the same family are subject to draft.

Persons claiming exemption on any other account than above-mentioned will not be heard.

No cases of insufficiencies of age or manifest permanent physical disability will be passed upon by the Board of Enrollment unless the aforesaid appears in person.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

which usually devotes half its editorial space to sensational speculations on the next Presidency, tries out General Grant against all competitors in the following rapid style:

And who is the warlike hero whose personal popularity thus overshadows all the political and parties of the day, and even the Administration of General Grant? Let the independent mass of the people, who have had enough of their despotic, managing party, now avaricious and now blood-thirsty, destructive leaders, present at once to bring out General Grant as their Presidential candidate, and then will surely cut out the politicians, as well as the public and the blind, in the Administration, and carry the day. Thus we shall see a man at the head of affairs who can and will surely bring the work of restoring the Union and securing the national treasury and the country in a short time.

We therefore call upon the independent masses of the people, without reference to party distinctions, as to who are anxious for peace, union, and freedom, to support General Grant, and the whip hand for the next Presidency, under the popular and always victorious banner of General Grant.

The object of this movement, it says, is to rescue the counsels of the country from the control of the financial abolition element. We are afraid Grant won't suit the Herald's views on this subject.

For Gen. Grant has already placed himself squarely upon the Radical platform. In a letter to Hon. F. D. Washburne he thus dissipates the last hope of the pro-slavery conservatives of rising into power upon the prestige of his military reputation:

"The people of the North need not quarrel over the institution of Slavery. What Vice President Stevens acknowledges at the corner of the Conference Room is directly at issue. Slavery is already dead and cannot be resurrected. It would take a standing army to maintain Slavery in the South, if we were to make it to-day, and it would be necessary to make all their former constitutional privileges. I never was an Abolitionist, nor even will I be called an Anti-slavery, but I try to judge the present as well as the past, and my opinion to my mind early in the rebellion, that the North and South could never live at peace, and with each other, except in one Nation, and with one flag. As it is now, I am not so much as willing to see any settlement until this question is forever settled."

It must be very shocking to the Northern Conservatives to read as follows, from Jeff's message:

"I call upon the army all who are impartially serving an end in substitution, modifying the exemption law, restricting details, and placing in the ranks such of the able-bodied men, now employed as wagons, cooks, and other employees, as are doing service, for which the negroes may be found competent."

Again he adds:

"If to the above measures be added a law to recruit the army, and to call out the militia April, 1862, so as to enable the department to require not only enlisted cooks, but sepoys and other employees in the army by negroes, it is to that extent that the army will be so strengthened for the end to which it is put to defeat the utmost efforts of the enemy."

We look in vain in our Copperhead exchanges for the denunciations of Jeff. Davis for this employment of negroes that were visited with such hearty emphasis upon the head of Mr. Lincoln and the fanatical abolitionists when they proposed to give the darkies a chance to earn their living and their freedom by employing them in the defense of the Union.

What is sauce for the goose ought to be very good sauce for the gander.

MINNESOTA SOLDIERS DECEASED.

The Chattanooga correspondence of Cincinnati Commercial gives a list of the soldiers who have died, wounded and diseases in the hospital, from which we take the following list of Minnesota soldiers, with the date of their death:

E. B. Talbot, Co. B, 2nd Minn., Nov. 26th; D. Grable, Co. C, " " Dec. 7th; C. C. Cran, Co. F, " " Dec. 27th; A. Y. Doty, Co. B, " " Dec. 3d; C. C. Cran, Co. F, " " Dec. 29th.

The graves of the above are numbered, and the corresponding numbers entered in the books of the Post Quartermaster so that the friends of the deceased may, if they desire, disinter the bodies and convey them North.

We deeply regret to learn that Gov. Swift, who was summoned to his home in St. Peter some ten days ago on account of sickness in his family, has been called upon to mourn the loss of his daughter, a bright little girl of ten years of age, who fell a victim to the ravages of Scarlet Fever and Diphteria.

Gov. Swift was himself seriously indisposed when he undertook his journey home, and we are sorry to learn that he had not yet recovered when called to endure the shock of such affliction, in which he will have the sympathies of the entire country.

An analysis of Gen. Hallock's Report shows the following result: During the year our losses were:

Killed, 10,079; Wounded, 20,677; Missing, 51,718.

And 10,295 men reported under the heads of "killed," "killed and wounded" or "killed, wounded and missing."

Our captures were:

Prisoners, 32; Boats, 165; Prisoners, 86,786; Cattle, 5,643; 236; Horses, 1,175; Small arms, 44,829.

Besides in one place "large stores," in another we captured 100,000 pounds of powder and one hundred thousand pounds of cartridges, and in another the language of Gen. Grant, "arms and munitions of war for an army of sixty thousand men."

From this it appears that our loss during the year in killed, wounded and missing was ninety-two thousand seven hundred and seventy men.

If the rebels "killed and wounded," of which we have no account in this report, bear the same proportion to "prisoners" that ours do, their loss during the year must have been enormous, reaching over three hundred thousand men.

THE LADIES OF CHRIST CHURCH WILL HOLD A FAIR AND FESTIVAL, AT INGEOL'S HALL, MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY THE 21st, 22d, and 23d inst.

Doors to be opened on Monday evening, and to continue through the two succeeding days and evenings.

Tickets 50 cents; single admissions may be obtained at the principal Hotels and in the hall and at Messrs. Cathcart's, Justice & Forepaugh's, Day & Jenks, and at the door.

O. CURTIS, General Insurance Agent, OFFICE IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK.

WE PRESERVE FRUITS.

Green Gages, Pine Apples, and Pears, in Glass. For sale by J. L. BEAUMONT.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A Nurse Girl. Permanent situation and fair wages paid to a competent girl who understands the business. Apply at this office between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

dec 15-16

FOR SALE—A yoke of Oxen suitable for the Plow. Enquire of G. N. HEMAN & CO., Corner Roberts and 5th-st.

dec 22-11

ACTION SALE OF FANCY FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

By PAIRCHILL & CO., one story above the Bridge, to-morrow, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, and in the evening, at 7 o'clock.

dec 22-11

ACTION SALE—FURNITURE.

H. & J. M. WALTER will sell this Tuesday morning, 22d Dec., at 10 o'clock, at their Bazaar, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Chairs and Kitchen Furniture, in their store, corner Third and Washington streets.

dec 22-11

LONGSTREET REPORTED KILLED AND HIS FORCES SURROUNDED.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF RICHMOND.

LEE REINFORCED TO ATTACK MEADE.

FROM RICHMOND.

WEAK DEFENSE OF THE REBEL CAPITAL.

REBEL GUN FACTORIES—WHO USE THEIR MODELS—FEELING TO WORDS FOREIGN POWERS—ON THE QUEST OF EXCHANGES, &c.

ORIENTAL POWDER CO.

OFFER FOR SALE A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF GUNPOWDER,

RIFLE SIZE TO COARSE DUCKING,

RIFLE AND CANISTER. ALSO THE FAMOUS DIAMOND GRANULE POWDER. G. N. HEMAN & CO., 5th-st., Chicago.

dec 22-11

A PPLIES—APPLES—APLTES.

A very choice lot selected Winter Fruit, for sale by the single bbl. or quantity by J. P. HUTCHINSON & CO., 20th-st., between Third and Levee.

dec 22-11

GIRL WANTED.—In a Boarding House, to whom good wages will be paid. Inquire at this office.

dec 22-11

THE LADIES OF CHRIST CHURCH WILL HOLD A FAIR AND FESTIVAL,

AT INGEOL'S HALL,

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY THE 21st, 22d, and 23d inst.

Doors to be opened on Monday evening, and to continue through the two succeeding days and evenings.

Tickets 50 cents; single admissions may be obtained at the principal Hotels and in the hall and at Messrs. Cathcart's, Justice & Forepaugh's, Day & Jenks, and at the door.

dec 22-11

O. CURTIS, General Insurance Agent, OFFICE IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK.

WE PRESERVE FRUITS.

Green Gages, Pine Apples, and Pears, in Glass. For sale by J. L. BEAUMONT.

HO !

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS AT COST! AT COST!

CLOAKS, CLOAKS!

WE WILL CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR CLOAKS AT COST.

A Splendid Line of DRESS GOODS,

HOOP SKIRTS, SONTAGS,

NUBIAS,

AND AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.

SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

AT ELFELT'S.

dec 22-11

Mrs. TANNER will find a letter at the St. Paul Post Office.

dec 22-11

MAYOR LINCOLN of Boston has been re-elected by over 3,500 majority.

FROM CINCINNATI.

SANITARY FAIR—GRANT AT NASHVILLE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.

The great Sanitary Fair is to be inaugurated to-day.

Gen. Grant arrived at Nashville on Saturday.

What is sauce for the goose ought to be very good sauce for the gander.

LATEST NEWS, BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

Hoover—The President laid before the House a letter addressed to the President from the Freedmen's Society of Boston, New York and Cincinnati. It was referred to the Committee on Capital Expenditure.

A letter was received from the President informing the House that he had approved and signed the resolution of thanks to Gen. Grant and the armies under him for their great services.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of New York, had his vote recorded in the affirmative on the Green Clay Smith resolution adopting the Friday.

A bill to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the construction of the various contested elections was ordered passed.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on War and Means, introduced a bill appropriating over \$700,000 to carry into effect the act of March 2, 1862, to pay bounty and subsistence to the officers and men of the various regiments.

A bill to postpone the election of three o'clock was introduced by Mr. Cox.

Mr. COX, of Missouri, objected to the consideration of the bill at this time.

Mr. KING, of Missouri, advocated the passage of the bill.

A bill to postpone the election of three o'clock was introduced by Mr. Cox.

Mr. COX, of Missouri, objected to the consideration of the bill at this time.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, from the Military Committee, introduced a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the construction of the various contested elections.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Capital Expenditure.

Mr. COX, of Missouri, moved to postpone the election of three o'clock.

Mr. COX, of Missouri, moved to postpone the election of three o'clock.

Mr. COX, of Missouri, moved to postpone the election of three o'clock.

Mr. COX, of Missouri, moved to postpone the election of three o'clock.

Mr. COX, of Missouri, moved to postpone the election of three o'clock.

Mr. COX, of Missouri, moved to postpone the election of three o'clock.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—*Joining the Bridge.*Terms—DAILY PRESS—By mail, \$8.00 per annum, or 70c per month, *invariably in advance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—\$5 per annum; \$2.50 for six months; \$1.50 for three months; \$1.00 for one address, \$1.50 each; ten do., \$4.00 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2; monthly, \$1.00; quarterly, ten do., to one address, \$1.50 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2; monthly, \$1.00; quarterly, ten do., to one address, \$1.50 each.

The University of Minnesota

HOW TO RELIEVE IT OF ITS PE-

CUNARY EMBARRASSEMENTS.

The State Entitled to Seventy-two

More Sections of University Lands.

To His Excellency, Gov. Swift.

Dear Sir—AS many of our patriotic and public-spirited citizens are beginning to feel some anxiety about the fate or failure of our State University, and are also beginning to discuss the practicability of some plan to relieve the institution of its present pecuniary embarrassments, and the inauguration of education in it at an early day, I have thought it might be of some service in so important a cause, by presenting with as much brevity as possible the legal claims of the State to what might be called a double grant of public lands, and the use and support of this seat of learning.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands reserved for the use of a University in the Territory of Minnesota, to which the State of Minnesota may be entitled, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of lands not exceeding two townships for the use and support of a University in the Territory which shall be granted to the subdivisions of not less than one entire section.

Most of these lands, but not two townships,

were selected and secured from sale by the Sec'y of the Interior or by those whose acts in the premises were ratified by him and made his own long before the Convention met to frame a Constitution and State Government.

The lands to be selected after the adjournment of that Convention, certainly could not have meant those that were *already* selected and set apart by another officer. This was undoubtedly the view of the matter entered into by the Convention when the 2d of March, 1861, the following act was passed by the National Legislature.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands reserved for the use of a University in the Territory of Minnesota, to which the State of Minnesota may be entitled, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of lands not exceeding two townships for the use and support of a University in the Territory which shall be granted to the subdivisions of not less than one entire section.

An act in the 10th of March, 1851, entitled "An act to authorize the Legislative Assembly of the State of Minnesota to take charge of the school lands in said Territories, and for other purposes," is hereby *referred* to the Sec'y of the Interior for the use of the said University. [See Session Acts of the 3d Congress, page 20.]

This communication, received several days ago, has been unavoidably crowded out till now. [Encl.]

Report of the Commissioner of General Land Office.

Mr. Edwards reviews the land policy of the Government at length. Under the present liberal policy of encouraging settlement the aggregate amount of land disposed of for the first quarters ending September 30, 1863, was 3,841,545, of which there were taken up under the Homestead Act, 1,546,514 acres.

The following extract will be of interest to our readers:

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Cases are frequently presented in which, on unclaimed lands, there is a considerable excess over the amount of land which the claimant, testing his homestead, has the right to claim.

Testing his homestead, has the right to claim a less than the act less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the act less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than the sum of his homestead, and his claim will be rejected.

In this case, the claimant, who is the owner of the land, has the right to claim a less than

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.

141-143 UNION STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

TERMS - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found large and complete at all times, and at prices to suit the views of

closest buyers.

December 1, 1862

The Bradford Brothers,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

Nos. 157 and 159 East Water Street,

M I L W A U K E E ,

Are now opening an immense Stock of Domes-
tic, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods to which they
call the attention of the Merchants of the North
west—among which we offer the following:

25 Cases M. De Laines,	250 Cases Prints,
25 Bales Twilled Flannels,	200 Bales Shirtings,
20 " Plain colored do,	50 Bales Fine Shirting,
100 Cases Denims,	24 Bales Satinets, all grades,
75 " Stripes,	10 " Grey Cassimeres,
30 " Ticking,	10 Cases Fancy Cassimeres,
50 " Cotton Flannels,	100 Pieces Alpacas,
20 " Linseys,	2000 " Cobergs,
3000 lbs. Wool Yarn,	Twine, Wicking,
1000 doz. Wool Socks,	Wadding, Cotton Yarn,
200 Bales assorted Batting,	&c., &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, HOODS,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, RIBBED JACKETS,
BLANKETS, SAXONY PLAIDS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, BUCK GLOVES and MITTS;

AND

Innumerable other goods pertaining to the Jobbing
Dry Goods Business, making an immense Stock
which for EXTENT, ASSORTMENT and CHEAP-
NESS is unrivalled in the West.To those wishing to buy at New-York Prices
and less, we would solicit an examination of our
Stock and Prices. Respectfully,

BRADFORD BROTHERS.

Milwaukee, Sept. 28, 1863.

MILWAUKEE.

CASH BUYERS OF DRY GOODS

ARE OFFERED THE

MOST MANIFEST INDUCEMENTS,

BY THE NEW HOUSE,

SHERWIN, NOWELL & PRATT,

172 and 174 East Water Street.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

HAVE ESTABLISHED A

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE

In this city, in connection with their

PAPER MILL, IN ST. ANTHONY,

And desire to call the attention of buyers to their

Immense Stock of

LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPER, ENVELOPES, BOOK AND NEWS PRINT, FLAT AND ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPERS, PRINTERS' AND WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS, PENS, PENCILS, &c., &c.

Agents for

GREENLEAF & TAYLOR'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY

We will sell as low as Eastern Jobbers with Freight added.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR

PAPER RAGS, ROPE, GUNNIES & OLD NEWSPAPERS.

Office No. 220 Third-Street, St. Paul, Minn.

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD---WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Tuesday, December 28th, the Passenger Trains will run as follows:

MORNING.

EVENING.

Leaves St. Paul.....7:00 A. M. Leaves St. Paul.....7:00 P. M.

Leaves St. Anthony.....7:15 A. M. Leaves St. Anthony.....7:15 P. M.

Arrive at Coon Creek.....8:30 A. M. Arrive at Coon Creek.....8:30 P. M.

Leaves Coon Creek.....8:30 A. M. Leaves Coon Creek.....8:30 P. M.

Leaves Manomah.....9:30 A. M. Leaves Manomah.....9:30 P. M.

Leaves St. Anthony.....5:30 P. M. Leaves St. Anthony.....5:30 P. M.

Arrive at St. Paul.....6:15 P. M. Arrive at St. Paul.....6:15 P. M.

The above time table will give passengers coming to St. Paul upon the morning, and leaving upon the evening train, about five hours for business in the city.

Passengers going to St. Anthony and Minneapolis upon the morning or evening trains, will have about two hours before the same train returns, or on stepping over will have about ten hours.

W. M. B. LITCHFIELD, General Superintendent.

apts 1f

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

FOR THE TREATMENT OF

VENEREAL DISEASES,

AND

All Affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs, &c., &c.

FIRST PUBLISHED---A MEDICAL REPORT, 29th edition, containing 50 large pages, and 60 fine plates and engravings, price on 15 cents, on the improved Treatment of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Disease, Nervous and Sexual Debility, and the effects of Masturbation or Self Abuse on the Mind, including a Treatise on

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Observations, Cases, Statistics, Syphilis, and affections of the Testicles, Bladder, and Kidneys, with

Cystitis, &c. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on receipt of 15 cents, and the prevention of Con-

ception, &c. This is the only work of its kind ever published.

In the year 1850, this Institute was organized under a special charter in 1850. The method of treatment adopted

physically is a regular graduate of the College Medical Officers. Without troubling it, the author is

obliged to present the following query: "Former sufferers," and "benign associations," like

Hector, Civiale, Vital, Bumppo, &c., have been special speakers during the

past ten years, and is prepared to give patients as good treatment as they could obtain in Boston.

These are treated with any of the above diseases, should be no false delicacy deter them, but apply

FEMALE DISEASES---Particular attention given to all Female Diseases, especially to

unhealthy Menstruation, Leucorrhœa, Chlorosis, Diseases of the Womb and Ovaries, &c. Also,

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE---By sending a brief statement of your case, we will receive a blank

Chart containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent by

air, Office in Concert Hall Block, 2d-Street, Post Office, St. Paul, Minn.

All letters to be directed to the Galenic Institute, 157 East Water Street, St. Paul, Minn. All letters should be

directed to

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

(Box 109), Saint Paul, Minnesota

jy3

Miscellaneous.

"GREENBACKS ARE GOOD, BUT
ROBACK'S ARE BETTER."ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS,
ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS,
ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.USED BY EVERYBODY,
USED BY EVERYBODY,
USED BY EVERYBODY,
USED BY EVERYBODY.FOR ALL BILLIOUS DISEASES.
FOR ALL BILLIOUS DISEASES.
FOR ALL BILLIOUS DISEASES.
FOR ALL BILLIOUS DISEASES.THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD,
THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD,
THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD,
THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.ROBACK'S CATAWBA BRANDY,
ROBACK'S CATAWBA BRANDY,
ROBACK'S CATAWBA BRANDY,
ROBACK'S CATAWBA BRANDY.MADE FROM THE CATAWBA GRAPE,
MADE FROM THE CATAWBA GRAPE,
MADE FROM THE CATAWBA GRAPE,
MADE FROM THE CATAWBA GRAPE.USED IN ALL HOSPITALS,
USED IN ALL HOSPITALS,
USED IN ALL HOSPITALS,
USED IN ALL HOSPITALS.ADOPTED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT,
ADOPTED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT,
ADOPTED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT,
ADOPTED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.Sold in St. Paul by
Sold in St. Paul byCHARLES A. UPHAM,
CHARLES A. UPHAM.DR. C. W. ROBACK, Proprietor, Cinc., O.
C. A. COOK, Chicago, General N. W. M.
no 17—singly

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

NEW YORK PRICES.

20 per Cent. Saved

BY

BUYING YOUR SHOES

AT

BROWN'S

NEW STORE,

113 Third Street,

One block above the Merchant's Hotel.

Legal Notices.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY ADMINISTRATOR.

Liberating the lands, duly granted by the Province of Minnesota, in the name of the State of Minnesota, to the estate of Seth P. Spencer, deceased, and now held by the Administrator of the said estate:

Now, therefore, I do hereby give notice that under the warrant of the order of the said Court, I will offer for sale and will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of St. Paul, in the said county of Ramsey, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 1st day of January, A. D. 1864, all the following described pieces and parcels of land, situated in the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in section number eighteen, in township number 18, in the 1st range, in the 1st district, in the following described pieces and parcels of land, situated in the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in section number eighteen, in township number 18, in the 1st range, in the 1st district, in the following described pieces and parcels of land, situated in the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in section number eighteen, in township number 18, in the 1st range, in the 1st district, in the following described pieces and parcels of land, situated in the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in section number eighteen, in township number 18, in the 1st range, in the 1st district, in the following described pieces and parcels of land, situated in the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in section number eighteen, in township number 18, in the 1st range, in the 1st district, in the following described pieces and parcels of land, situated in the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in section number eighteen, in township number 18, in the 1st range, in the 1st district, in the following described pieces and parcels of land, situated in the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in section number eighteen, in township number 18, in the 1st range, in the 1st district, in the following described pieces and parcels of land, situated in the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in section number eighteen, in township number 18, in the 1st range, in the 1st district, in the following described pieces and parcels of land, situated in the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in section number eighteen, in township number 18, in the 1st range, in the 1st district, in the following described pieces and parcels of land, situated in the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in section number eighteen, in township number 18, in the 1st range, in the 1st district, in the following described pieces and parcels of land, situated in the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in section number eighteen, in township number 18, in the 1st range, in the 1st district, in the following described pieces and parcels of land, situated in the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in section number eighteen, in township number 18, in the 1st range, in the 1st district, in the following described pieces and parcels of land, situated in the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in section number eighteen, in township number 18, in the 1st range, in the 1st district, in the following described pieces and parcels of land, situated in the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in section number eighteen, in township number 18, in the 1st range, in the 1st district, in the following described pieces and parcels of land, situated in the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in section number eighteen, in township number 18, in the 1st range, in the 1st district, in the following described pieces and parcels of land, situated in the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in section number eighteen, in township number 18, in the 1st range, in the 1st district, in the following described pieces and parcels of land, situated in the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in section number eighteen, in township number 18, in the 1st range, in the 1st district, in the following described pieces and parcels of land, situated in the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in section number eighteen, in township number 18, in the 1st range, in the 1st district, in the following described pieces and parcels of land, situated

THE CITY.
Destructive Fire.

The American House and Contents Destroyed by Fire on Sunday Morning.

LOSS ABOUT \$20,000.

On Sunday morning about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the American House, a large two-story frame Hotel, on the corner of Third and Exchange streets, which in a few hours entirely consumed it, together with most of the contents. It is not known exactly how the fire originated. When first observed it was about half-past one o'clock, in the porter's room, adjoining the office. The partition was found to be on fire inside, but whether from the stove in No. 22 overhead, or from that in the porter's room is not known. The employees of the house at once gave the alarm, and endeavored to put it out with buckets, in which they thought once they had succeeded. In the meantime officer Galvin had gone to the Hope Engine House and rang the alarm, but returning was informed that the engines were not needed. This valuation of the house was lost, and when half an hour later it was impossible to exchange other machines for the Wheeler & Wilson, persons, therefore, who are buying machines for presents, should go to headquarters (204 Third street) and go the best.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. BALDWIN.—The funeral of Lieut. J. N. Baldwin took place on Sunday afternoon, and notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the weather, was well attended. The services were held at Paul's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Peterson, after which the body was placed in a bier draped with the American flag, and preceded by an escort of military composed of Company K, 6th Regiment, Lieut. Bassett commanding, and the members of St. Paul Lynde No. 2, I. O. O. F., was taken to Oakdale Cemetery and placed in the vault. Here the usual burial ceremony was performed by the Old Flows, C. D. Strong acting Chaplain, and the body was fired by the military. A large number of friends of the deceased were in attendance, and Gen. Sibley, Major McLaren and other officers were present.

It burned slow enough, fortunately, to allow all the lodgers in the house time to escape with no greater damage than the loss of some of their personal effects. Almost none of the furniture of the house was saved. One or two of the billiard tables, and a few movable articles of small value from the interior were saved from the flames, but most of the equipments of the house were lost. Mr. Dodge, the clerk, lost about \$100 worth of clothing.

The Fire Department was on hand in good season, considering the untimely hour of the night, and by their persevering efforts saved a property adjoining the destruction. Chief Engineer Pickett directed their movements with great skill and efficiency.

The American House was one of the landmarks of the city. The original building was put up in 1849, and kept as a hotel—a famous one it was in those days—by Rodney Parker. The house passed through various vicissitudes, and finally became the property of Mr. Parker, and made some improvements in it, besides furnishing it handsomely. The building was probably worth \$10,000, and the furniture \$3,000. On the former there was an insurance of \$1,000, and on the latter \$5,300, in the Home, Erie, and Manhattan companies.

The destruction of the American House leaves the city with only two first-class hotels, scarcely enough to accommodate the business, certainly not enough for the summer travel. Upper town has been peculiarly unfortunate—both the fine hotels now being in ashes. The Winslow, it is reported, is to be rebuilt next summer, which will restore to that end of the city the proportion of hotel rooms. It is not improbable that the American will also be rebuilt.

FROM PINEHORN.—From a letter from an officer of Hatch's Battalion, dated November 29th, we make some extracts:—

"There is no news in this country just now. We are all busy building quarters, which goes very slow for the last few days on account of the cold weather. It beats anything you ever felt. For the last three days the thermometer ranged 20°, 33°, and 28° below zero. To day it is ten below. Besides the cold, the wind has been blowing a perfect gale, which made it almost impossible to work. But there is not where the joke comes in. Think of our sleeping such nights as this in tents. We wake up in the morning and ask each other—'Are you alive?'

If you don't wash in a hurry the water will be froze solid, and when eating breakfast there is danger of the grub freezing when on the way to the mouth. We are very anxious to see the Paymaster, and think he will pay us a visit about Jan. 1.

We started from St. Paul with over 500 horses and mules, and got here with about two hundred. The balances are serving as mules all the way from St. Cloud here. Anybody can find his way by following their express.

We had a big *Jamboree* the other day. Nobody was hurt, but we must have scared the Indians awful bad, for none of them have been seen since.

MUSKRATS AND SEVERE WINTERS.—The popular idea is that when muskrats build their houses the winter will be more cold than ordinary, but it is alleged that the muskrats are building high this season, the present winter is to be a very cold one. A correspondent, signing himself "An Old Trapper," controverts this idea. He says the cause of the high building is that the muskrat is a very cold winter creature in the streams and marshes is low, and muskrats do not want lofty houses. If the muskrats have built lofty houses this season, the "Old Trapper" thinks the probabilities are that they are expecting heavy rains.

RUNAWAYS.—Sunday was a regular carnival of runaways, three having occurred on that day, and the great wonder is that we do not have to record some lives lost or limbs broken. A team of H. M. Rice's, attached to a sleigh, ran away on 3d street while a little boy was holding the reins, and smote the side of the building. Result—knock out a tooth. And lastly, a team of Mr. Bowles played the same joke, and left him minus a cutter. Whether there were any more runaways on Sunday or not, we have not heard. But the chapter we give reasons quite enough for the day.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE AMERICAN WATCH AND THE DRAFT.—We speak again, when we say this, that we are exceedingly pleased at the affair, and we bespeak for it, on the behalf of our citizens a generous response. Singing, Recitations and Christmas Tree, &c.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between good and evil. If any housewife who has been in the habit of using the Chemical Saleratus should happen to get a paper of the counterfeiter, she would then perhaps better than before appreciate the value of the former, and detect the ingrates who are making fun of the latter. The Squire dismissed them.

THE GOOD AND BAD.—It is by contrast that we best realize the difference between

The Saint Paul Press.
PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office—At joining the Bridge.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, \$8.00 per annum, or 70c per month, invariably in advance.
TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—35 per month; \$2.50 for six months; \$12 per annum; \$1.00 per issue.
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2; five or more, \$1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, \$1.50 each.

A TRANS-PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

In the Message of the President of the United States to Congress, the following passage appears:—“Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which it is believed will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraphic communication from the Pacific coast.” The President also recommends to the favorable consideration of Congress, “the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic ocean.” Furthermore, the news by the *Press* informs us that the report of the Hudson's Bay Company recommends the construction of a telegraph from Canada to British Columbia, and states that “the requisite negotiations are in progress with the Home Government, as well as with the Governments of the two colonies.”

The Hudson Bay Company propose to stretch the wires from the International boundary to the Pacific, to connect at Pembina with an extension of the wires from Saint Paul and Saint Cloud, and at the other end with the Trans-Pacific Submarine Telegraph line from the Russian coast of Asia to the Russian coast of America. The company of this line, of which the only copy now remaining is to be filled in from Saint Paul to the mouth of the Amoor in Russia Asia, a distance of some four thousand miles, will afford an unbroken chain of telegraphic communications from the Irish coast through London, through St. Petersburg, through the great interior cities of Siberia, along the banks of the great Amoor, to the Pacific, perhaps to the Aleutian chain of islands to Russia America, through Sibea, through British Columbia, through the valleys of the Saskatchewan and Red River, through St. Paul and Chicago to New York, and perhaps from that point again along the Atlantic coast, through Boston, Bangor, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, under the broad waves of the Atlantic to complete on the Irish Coast the immense electric circle, which is about to hoop the world and knit its three great nations, America, Great Britain, Russia, in bonds of fraternal fellowship.

To an American citizen, Mr. Perry Collins, belongs the honour of having originated the proposition of a trans-Pacific telegraph. Years ago, he travelled the immense distance from St. Petersburg to the mouth of the Amoor, and thence northward to Behring's straits, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the construction of a telegraphic line was possible. Mainly by his exertions the Russian Government was roused to the importance of the matter, and that once done, they commenced the work, and have prosecuted it with vigour. By the middle of next year, it is anticipated that the wires will have reached their settlement at the mouth of the Amoor. They will thus be in possession of the longest telegraphic line in the whole world. To connect the San Francisco with the Amoor, various routes are proposed. The coast line is agreed on, and seems to be followed northward from San Francisco, through California, Oregon, and British possessions, into Russian America. It then remains to be considered whether the narrow Behring's straits shall be crossed, or whether a sea route further south shall be followed. If any of our readers will take a good chart, they will see that in latitude 55°, longitude 160° west, the Russian promontory of Alaska extends in a south-westerly direction for many miles. Stretching all the way from the extremity of this promontory to Kamchatka, on the Asiatic side, are the Aleutian Islands, which may readily be connected by means of short cables. The wires then might be taken round the coast of the sea of Okhotsk, to the Amoor. The whole distance from Washington to London by this route would be upwards of 19,000 miles. Along more than 12,000 miles of the distance the telegraph would be required before it could be completed. The time will yet come when we shall be able to present to the readers of the *Press* at breakfast each morning with the news of the previous day's doings in London and Pekin alike.

A child was recently baptised in Winoonah having the curious name of Stonewall Jackson, which is visiting the sins of the fathers upon the children with a vengeance. Cannot the copperheads be content with their own infamy without entailing its serfdoms upon their posterity?

GENERAL MEADE'S MOVE
MEXICO.

The New York *Times* says:—“Gen. Meade wrote a letter to a friend in New Jersey immediately previous to his movement across the Rapidan, in which he gave the following paragraph:—

“I am fully aware of the anxiety existing in the public mind that something should be done. I am in receipt of many letters, some from friends, some from enemies, all of whom had better have my army destroyed, and the country filled with the bodies of the fallen, than remain inactive. While I do not suffer myself to be swayed by the opinions of others, I am and have been most anxious to effect something; but I am determined, at every hazard, not to add any anything unduly to my judgment, and at the same time of executing some object commensurate with the destruction of life necessarily involved. I would rather a thousand times be charged with timorousness or indecision, than have my conscience burdened with a wanton slaughter, useless, of brave men, or with having done the great cause by what I thought wrong.”

The New York *Times* says the friend in New Jersey is George B. McClellan.

P.S.—After General Meade in presuming his letter was written to McClellan. It was written to a near relative in New Jersey—a leading Republican of the State—and a determined supporter of the war.

France and the United States.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes:—

“The credit of the war is to be given to the French, as having been made on the United States a payment for damages sustained by subjects of France during the war. One sum is said to amount to sixty-six millions of dollars! These damages are understood to be confined almost entirely to the French citizens of New Orleans and some of the parishes adjoining, and are not to be paid by the French, but by the United States of Europe to a remedy for the damages sustained by subjects of France during the war. The sum is to be paid by Gen. Butler while he is in command of the Gulf Department. It remains to be seen, however, how far these claims can be sustained, and whether they are to be paid by the proposed Congress. M. Drouyn de Lhuys refers to a proposal made by Lord Clarendon in 1856, in which he said that the sum to be paid by the proposed Congress would probably separate, leaving the French in the position of being a large one, and very possibly will bear some striking down. But this can only be done when our friends are over, and when calmness and peace are the signs of the present era of blood and destruction.”

The European Congress.
England's Refusal to Accept Napoleon's Invitation.

The substance of Napoleon's letter to Queen Victoria has already been published in the columns of the *Press*.

The following is the final reply of the British Government to the overtures of the French Emperor:

PARIS, Nov. 25.

My Lord—Her Majesty's Government have received from the Marquis of Cadiz the copy of a despatch addressed to him by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in answer to my despatch to your Excellency, in which His Majesty's Government, after mature deliberation, feel themselves unable to accept His Imperial Majesty's invitation.

You are requested to give a copy of this despatch to M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

I am, &c., RUSSELL.

Agriculture.

Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture.

The interests of agriculture have not materially suffered in the local taxes in consequence of the war. Most territory has been cultivated, and the crops are good, particularly in the prairie provinces, after mature deliberation, feel themselves unable to accept His Imperial Majesty's invitation.

Yours, &c., RUSSELL.

Blakeman's Column.

AT A. BLAKEMAN'S,

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS,

Drugs and Medicines.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

(UNION BLOCK.)

No. 111 Third Street.

Our aim is to keep in store a well selected and

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

We feel that for our clients have been duly appreciated, and trusting a continuance of patronage, we reserve our endeavours.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.

Our BURNING OILS we notice especially, and

ask a trial of our merits. The Oil that is

most durable, giving the same

light, is of course

the best.

The Oil to Buy.

TILDEN'S FLUID EXTRACTS,

Pills and Granules, at card price.

SOLID SILVER.

TABLE SPOONS,

DESSERT SPOONS,

TEA SPOONS,

MUSTARD SPOONS,

SUGAR SPOONS,

SALT SPOONS,

SOLID SILVER CUPS,

SOLID SILVER GOBLETS,

TOBACCO BOXES,

STEEL PLATED KNIVES,

BLAKEMAN

SOLID Silver Salt-Cellars,

Put up in Morocco Cases.

BLAKEMAN

SOLID Silver Fruit-Knives,

AND CHILDREN'S KNIVES, FORKS

AND SPOONS,

Pat up in net boxes to send away by mail.

Gold and Steel SPECTACLES.

BLAKEMAN

Has and will furnish all the styles of

AMERICAN WATCH.

BLAKEMAN

WILD Cherry Bitters.

BLAKEMAN

Miscellaneous.

VINES AND LIQUORS,
FOR

Medicinal and Private Use.

PURE OLD RYE WHISKY,
PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY,
FINE OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
FINE SCOTCH WHISKY,
PALE SHERRY WINE,
PURE JUICE PORT WINE,
OLD BURGUNDY PORT WINE,
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPELS,
OLD JAMAICA RUM,
MUMM'S CABINET CHAMPAGNE,
CURACAO.FOR SALE BY
J. L. BEAUMONT,
DEALER IN

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,

Sugars, Syrups,

AND ALL GOODS PERTAINING TO THE
GROCERY BUSINESS, INCLUDING
TOBACCOES, CIGARS,

Wines, Liquors, and

Pure Old Rye and Bourbon

WHISKIES.

Corner 3d & Jackson Sts. no25-dkwsw

SARDINES.

Quarter and half boxes. For sale by

J. L. BEAUMONT.

CITRON.

For sale by

J. L. BEAUMONT.

YEAST POWDERS.

Preston & Merrill's Infalible—Babbitt's Chem-

ical. For sale by

J. L. BEAUMONT.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Orange, Nutmeg, Straw-

berry, and Cinnamon. For sale by

J. L. BEAUMONT.

TOBACCO.

All varieties of Plug and Fine Cut. For sale by

J. L. BEAUMONT.

CODFISH & MACKEREL.

For sale by

J. L. BEAUMONT.

M A L A G A WINE.

For culinary purposes. For sale by

J. L. BEAUMONT.

A L M O N D S.

Brazil Nuts, Filberts, and Peas Nuts. For sale by

J. L. BEAUMONT.

O L I V E O I L.

Fine-Bordemex, for table use. For sale by

J. L. BEAUMONT.

PURE GROUND SPICES.

Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, Allspice, Cloves, and

Mace—warranted pure. For sale by

J. L. BEAUMONT.

S A U C E S.

Worcestershire, Walnut, and Mushroom Sauces. For sale by

J. L. BEAUMONT.

SMOKED HALIBUT.

For sale by

J. L. BEAUMONT.

E N G L I S H P I C K L E S.

Imported—very fine. For sale by

J. L. BEAUMONT.

C I G A R S.

All grades from Common to Choice. For sale by

no25-dkwsw

T O B A C C O , CIGARS, CIGARETTES, SNUFF, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars,

and Fine Imported Goods, Smoking and Chewing.

The Tuckett's Fine Cigars, Pipe, a large as-

sortment. F. W. TUCHELT,

Third-st., near Edgerton's Block, St. Paul.

FOSTER & HARDENBURGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS AND

SAIL MAKERS,

No. 217 South Water Street, Chicago.

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Manilla & Tarred Rope,

Ditching Ropes,

Old Canvas, Oakum, Tar, Pitch,

CHAINS, TACKLE, BLOCKS, TENTS, AWN-

INGS, WAGONS, COVERS, COTTON

CLOTH, &c., &c.

FLAGS, &c., &c.

Common and Patent Motor Wheels, for build-

ings, constantly on hand.

GEO. F. FOSTER, (no25-dkwsw) C. M. HARDENBURGH

HAPPINESS OR MISERY?—THAT

IS THE QUESTION.—The proprietors of

the New Orleans—The proprietors of the

city who have issued free FOX B. of their most inter-

esting Lecture on Marriage and its qualities

and the importance of Manhood, Loss of Energy and Vital Power.

The following Lecture has been the means of

success in the city, and will be forwarded free, on receipt of four York Minstrels of

At the office of Foster & Hardenburgh, 6th Street, New York.

Sept. 15, 1863.

J. MCLOUD, JR.

Commercial Broker,

No. 163 Third Street, (Catholic Block.)

Will buy and sell

REAL ESTATE, AND MERCHANTISE

OF all kinds on Commission,

LOAN COMMISSIONS, PAY

TAXES, &c., &c.

5% COMMISSIONS, and promptly ac-

teaded to.

ENLIST AND AVOID THE DRAFT!

2d Minn. Cavalry!

THIS Regiment will POSITIVELY never leave

the State in ANY emergency. This I state on

the same as elsewhere, to wit:

"We have issued free FOX B. of their most inter-

esting Lecture on Marriage and its qualities

and the importance of Manhood, Loss of Energy and Vital Power.

The following Lecture has been the means of

success in the city, and will be forwarded free, on receipt of four York Minstrels of

At the office of Foster & Hardenburgh, 6th Street, New York.

Sept. 15, 1863.

J. MCLOUD, JR.

Commercial Broker,

No. 163 Third Street, (Catholic Block.)

Will buy and sell

REAL ESTATE, AND MERCHANTISE

OF all kinds on Commission,

LOAN COMMISSIONS, PAY

TAXES, &c., &c.

5% COMMISSIONS, and promptly ac-

teaded to.

ENLIST AND AVOID THE DRAFT!

2d Minn. Cavalry!

THIS Regiment will POSITIVELY never leave

the State in ANY emergency. This I state on

the same as elsewhere, to wit:

"We have issued free FOX B. of their most inter-

esting Lecture on Marriage and its qualities

and the importance of Manhood, Loss of Energy and Vital Power.

The following Lecture has been the means of

success in the city, and will be forwarded free, on receipt of four York Minstrels of

At the office of Foster & Hardenburgh, 6th Street, New York.

Sept. 15, 1863.

J. MCLOUD, JR.

Commercial Broker,

No. 163 Third Street, (Catholic Block.)

Will buy and sell

REAL ESTATE, AND MERCHANTISE

OF all kinds on Commission,

LOAN COMMISSIONS, PAY

TAXES, &c., &c.

5% COMMISSIONS, and promptly ac-

teaded to.

ENLIST AND AVOID THE DRAFT!

2d Minn. Cavalry!

THIS Regiment will POSITIVELY never leave

the State in ANY emergency. This I state on

the same as elsewhere, to wit:

"We have issued free FOX B. of their most inter-

esting Lecture on Marriage and its qualities

and the importance of Manhood, Loss of Energy and Vital Power.

The following Lecture has been the means of

success in the city, and will be forwarded free, on receipt of four York Minstrels of

At the office of Foster & Hardenburgh, 6th Street, New York.

Sept. 15, 1863.

J. MCLOUD, JR.

Commercial Broker,

No. 163 Third Street, (Catholic Block.)

Will buy and sell

REAL ESTATE, AND MERCHANTISE

OF all kinds on Commission,

LOAN COMMISSIONS, PAY

TAXES, &c., &c.

5% COMMISSIONS, and promptly ac-

teaded to.

ENLIST AND AVOID THE DRAFT!

2d Minn. Cavalry!

THIS Regiment will POSITIVELY never leave

the State in ANY emergency. This I state on

the same as elsewhere, to wit:

"We have issued free FOX B. of their most inter-

esting Lecture on Marriage and its qualities

and the importance of Manhood, Loss of Energy and Vital Power.

The following Lecture has been the means of

success in the city, and will be forwarded free, on receipt of four York Minstrels of

At the office of Foster & Hardenburgh, 6th Street, New York.

Sept. 15, 1863.

J. MCLOUD, JR.

Commercial Broker,

No. 163 Third Street, (Catholic Block.)

Will buy and sell

REAL ESTATE, AND MERCHANTISE

OF all kinds on Commission,

LOAN COMMISSIONS, PAY

TAXES, &c., &c.

5% COMMISSIONS, and promptly ac-

teaded to.

ENLIST AND AVOID THE DRAFT!

2d Minn. Cavalry!

THIS Regiment will POSITIVELY never leave

the State in ANY emergency. This I state on

the same as elsewhere, to wit:

THE CITY.

THE RUSH FOR EXEMPTIONS.—Those who wish to study humanity in its meaner aspects, have now an excellent chance at the Provost Marshal's office is still literally besieged with applicants for exemptions. Since the 20th of December, however, only claims on account of infirmity, mental disability, etc., of savages, or savages will be considered. Arbitrators by the card are posted in Mr. Thatcher, and during office hours a crowd is anxiously waiting audience with him, and with Surgeon Wheeler.

It is humiliating to one who has any faith in the manhood or honesty of our countrymen to listen to the causes alleged for exemption, and enough to make any patriot indignant at the rabble who are pressing in to get their names stricken off. Doubtless many of the more respectable applicants are honest and truthful in their statements, but that a great proportion of claims made are fraudulent, and the affidavits made in support of the different perjury, is just as bad as any other.

The stores at 1st Street were crowded to suffocation yesterday. Everybody seemed to be out shopping, and the merchants were taking in the money by handfuls. The Hollies are bound to pass off more merrily this year than any one thus far in our civic history, and we are anxious if each of the little folks don't find their stockings full bursting with presents on Christmas morning.

For the Press.

TO THE LADIES OF MINNEAPOLIS.—Those Ladies of said town who wish to contribute some odds or potash to our Patriotic dinner to our sick soldiers at Fort Snelling, will please leave them at the store of George D. Richardson, Esq., on Washington Avenue, during Thursday, whence the Committee will have them properly carried down to the Fort Friday morning early.

In behalf of the Committee.

WHERE TO GET IT.—While you are buying presents for others don't forget yourself. You will want a fine dinner on Christmas. Colter, on Jackson Street, has a large lot of turkeys, venison, bear-meat, and other game, nice and fresh for Christmas.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The meeting of the Historical Society will not take place until Saturday Evening. It is to be held at the Mercantile Library Rooms.

THE LADIES' FAIR.—Don't forget the Ladies' Fair at Ingerson Hall to-night. The prizes will be drawn, and the articles on hand sold cheap. Let us all go.

AN OLD THIEF.—Proclamation is the thief of time. That's so—therefore don't delay any longer. New Year's day will soon be along, when you will need a few extra visits, and you ought to step into Tuttle's new Galleria, 181 Third street, and leave him take your phiz. He is making some fine portraits now, from life size down to card pictures. Drop in to his gallery, and see his specimens.

CONCERNING CLOTHING.—No trader who is not for money consumption, is to be honest and condescension who sells a debatable article, such as frequently sold and called Satinatus. He can satisfy himself without difficulty as to what is pure and what is not, and is morally bound to do so. The evidence before the world that the Chemical Satinatus made by DeLand & Co., at Faribault, N. Y., and put up in red paper is pure and wholesome. Grocers should always have it, and consumers should take note other.

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the untimely demise of this promising and estimable brother, and that in the full bloom of youth he had entered with such bright prospects, yet untried—we recognize the hand of God, Who has taken him.

"Who death all things well?" and we have with submissive humility to this afflictive dispensation, assured that through His infinite goodness and mercy we have the promise of our lives, and the glorious immortality.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with those relatives of the deceased, proportioned to whose loss ours is but light, and that our Secretary be directed to send copies of these resolutions to the family.

Resolved, That as a token of our sorrow our charter and emblem be draped in mourning for thirty days, and a copy of Bro. Baldwin's portrait be procured and hung in our Lodge-room.

I. O. O. F.—Resolutions passed at a regular meeting of Saint Paul Lodge No. 2, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22, 1863.

WHEREAS—It has pleased the Almighty ruler of the universe to remove from our midst our beloved and highly esteemed brother, Jacob E. Ladd, and to deprive us of his services—

Resolved, That we deeply deplore his loss.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1863.

NUMBER 307.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, DEC. 24.

BINDER WANTED.

A good, steady mechanic, who thoroughly understands the Binder's Trade, is wanted immediately at the Press Binder's. Apply at this office.

THE NEWS.

The great prize fight over which the sporting gentry of England and the United States, have been agitated for months, took place on the 10th and resulted in the decision of the "Ring" Heavy. Twenty-four rounds were fought in the ring, and of which Hearn was unable to come to time and King was declared the victor. Our account is derived from English sources and is served up as seen through English goggles, but it shows that Hearn lacked endurance and though he fought well at first, his opponent fought better at last. A large amount of money will change hands, Hearn's backers losing very heavily, as they took large odds, three and five to one being an "ordinary bet." We trust that with this disgusting spectacle, "International prize fights" will be permanently "knocked out of time."

The brave General Corcoran died at Fairfax Court House on Tuesday evening, from the effects of a fall from his horse. He was one of the early heroes of the war and his many bearing during his long captivity in rebel prisons won the admiration and friendship of Union people. Though no distinguished episodes marked the latter portion of his career, his loss will be none the less regretted.

The reported postponement of the draft for twenty days was a falsehood. It is now said that it will probably take place on the 5th of January.

A COPPERHEAD Representative from Pennsylvania has introduced a resolution in the House instructing the President to acquiesce in the decision of Judge Woodward and his traitor associates concerning the unconstitutionality of the Conscription Act. The House reviewed it in a different light, and the resolution quietly sleeps on the table, where it will probably remain until the crack of doom.

MINNESOTA OFFICERS FROM ARKANSAS.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Mattson, of the 3d Regiment, arrived last evening from Little Rock, Arkansas, where the Third is now stationed, with a number of his officers on re-convalescence. Col. Mattson, who is continuing his stay at Red Wing, his home, where he will have his headquarters—at St. Paul, Mankato and Faribault. We inform us that the Third Regiment is in fine condition, physically and militarily, and is considered the crack regiment in that section. It stands so high in the favor of Gen. Steele, who commands the district, that he has determined to put it on horseback, and when it goes into the field in the spring it will be mounted.

The men are so well pleased with the service that four-fifths of them will enlist for a new term of service.

The Regiment is now employed as a Provost Guard for the city of Little Rock, and is quartered in the State Capitol.

Col. Mattson informs us that the occupation of Arkansas by our troops has developed an unexpected amount of Union sentiment among the common or poorer classes of people. Large numbers are constantly coming in and taking the oath of allegiance, and a good many are enlisting in the Union army.

Some eight regiments of white troops and four regiments of blacks have been formed, and from the loyal elements, and conscripts from the rebel army are deserting in numbers and enlisting in Union regiments.

Union meetings are held every Saturday at Little Rock and great enthusiasm is manifested.

Among the speakers whom we heard at these meetings, was a Mr. Murphy, a venerable citizen of great reputation and influence who gave the only vote that was cast in the State Convention against Secession, and came near losing his life for this courageous act of loyalty. He has since remained steadfast to the Union, though he has suffered everything short of death by rebel malice could inflict upon him.

The addresses of Gant have a great influence throughout the State.

Such of the disloyal elements of the population as remain in our lines, are very peaceable and well-behaved, and have given up the experiment of a Southern Confederacy as hopeless by lost.

Mr. Denell, the old landlord of the Winsor Hotel, died on Wednesday. Little Rock, just before the outbreak of the secession movement is carrying on a couple of farms in the vicinity of that place. On the advent of our forces he applied for protection, and as far as was able to furnish satisfactory proof of his loyalty it was freely accorded to him.

We are glad to learn that our old friend Col. Andrews, commanding the post of Little Rock, is held in high esteem by his superiors as an efficient and accomplished officer.

DRAFTING BY TOWNSHIPS AND WARDS.

Gov. Swift, sometimes, as applied for permission to apportion our quota between townships and wards, and yesterday received the following dispatch, granting his request:

WASHINGTON, NOV. 22.

To His Excellency H. A. Swift, Governor of Minnesota:

You are authorized to apportion your quota of three hundred thousand volunteers among the several towns or subdivisions of your State as you may find proper. The whole quota of the State must, however, be distributed.

JAMES B. FRY, M. G.

The closing sentence of the dispatch refers, we suppose, to the fact that the townships which are behind will not be exempted by the efforts of other townships.

Gov. Swift's application for a general hospital at Winona has been refused. The War Department referred it to the Surgeon General, and is reported that it was impossible as Winona is forty miles from a railroad and the river is closed for five months in a year.

The 5-20 LOAN.—The sale of 5-20's for the past ten days at Thompson Bro's has amounted to \$55,750.

The rebels say they captured Parsons Brownlow's press, type and paper, thirty miles from Knoxville.

1377

**THE ELECTION RETURNS COM-
PLETE.**

We have at last received the official vote on Governor from Iowa— which fills the only blank in the table of election returns which we published the other day.

We therefore reprint the table with the corrected footings—which add 25 to Miller's majority, the majority for Miller in Islanti being 50 instead of 25 as before reported to us:

Official Table of Election Returns for Governor.

	Miller.	Welles.	Majorities.	Union.	Dem.
Anoka	23	129	124		
Benton	37	31	6		
Benton Earth	78	412	277		
Brown	70	0	70		
Carver	443	486	43		
Cass	368	368	0		
Crow Wing	9	16	7		
Dakota	182	1125	1043		
Dakota	201	207	37		
Faribault	309	22	287		
Frederick	164	153	11		
Goodhue	939	25	704		
Hector	141	129	27		
Houston	703	655	48		
Islanti	64	680	54		
Leavenworth	132	126	6		
Marion	63	42	21		
Miller	42	14	28		
Mille Lacs	42	42	0		
Minn.	469	373	96		
Nicollet	500	402	98		
Pine	157	152	5		
Ramsey	12	9	12		
Ramsey	282	1105	217		
Ramsey	29	664	375		
St. Louis	373	734	361		
St. Louis	418	419	39		
Sibley	198	433	235		
Stearns	310	310	0		
St. Paul	418	337	81		
Wabashaw	103	311	68		
Wabashaw	149	149	0		
Washington	491	181	310		
Waukon	21	96	75		
Wrighton	418	234	214		
Total	19,616	12,777	8,151	1,870	
Majority for Miller	6,821				

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents of the Press will greatly oblige us by observing the following hints:

1. Be sure to write whenever you have news to communicate of any interest to the general public.

2. Write only when you have facts of interest to communicate.

3. When the facts are important write fully and with as much circumstantial detail as possible.

4. When the facts are unimportant write what you consider most interesting.

5. Correspondents who will write us will save us and themselves a world of useless trouble.

Recruiting Throughout the State.

ENERGETIC EFFORTS TO RAISE OUR QUOTA.

The old fires which burned so brightly at the commencement of the war are being rekindled, and great exertions are being made in various parts of the State to fill up our quota. If the time could be extended a month Minnesota would escape the draft. As it is, many localities will not be able to afford it, and, while the lagardishness and waver of the men will receive the same treatment as the dandies.

Watson County offers fifty dollars bounty to every volunteer from that county, and responsible parties have agreed to advance the funds necessary to cash the county order.

In Nicollet county the Commissioners have decided to give each volunteer three dollars a month in addition to the government pay.

Faribault county offers \$50 bounty to volunteers from that county, and Vernon townships \$100 additional.

The following extracts from our State exchange show the result of this ardent effort:

WELL DONE QUINCY.—We learn that the citizens of the town of Quincy, have voted to contribute \$100,000 to the State as a war fund. They propose to pay besides a bounty of \$100, seven dollars per month to unmarried men and fourteen dollars per month to married men in the military service.—*Bethel Republican.*

EXISTING.—Mr. Clapp took off the Fort this week a recruit from Chaska, and we understand that Chisholm has caught up with it. We have been told that the names, company and regiment should be sent to the Adjutant General.—*Chaska Valley Herald.*

SHAKOPEE FILLS HER QUOTA.—On Wednesday the 20th the Shakopee Indians of this town held for the purpose of raising a bounty for those who would enlist in the Union army.

They voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would enlist, and \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

They also voted to contribute \$100 to each recruit who would not enlist, but who would go to the front.

</div

Miscellaneous.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED
FOR THE
SEVENTH REGIMENT.
Fifty Recruits Wanted to Fill the
Seventh Regiment to the
Minimum.

\$400 BOUNTY
To those who have been in the service 9 months.

\$300 BOUNTY
To new recruits. The Seventh Regiment is now on duty at St. Louis, where it will double its rank in the winter, affording new recruits opportunity for instruction and drill before being put into the field service.

While the Seventh is in duty for the Seventh, over the other excellent Regiments from our gallant State, it is not unusual to say that it is held in high rank in point of discipline, drill, and morale.

Recruits will be received by Capt. T. G. Hall, Fillmore Co.; Lt. F. B. Cleveland, Le Sueur Co.; Lt. H. B. Becker, Mendota, by the undersigned, St. Paul, and by any of the recruiting officers appointed by the Provost Marshal.

W. B. MARSHALL,
Lt. Colonel Seventh Min. Vol.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES,
SNUFF, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,
whole sale and Retail Dealer in Cigars,
Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking
Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any
in the city. Sweet Bitter Root Pipe a large
assortment.

P. J. THOMAS,
Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank,
St. Paul.

FOSTER & HARDENBURGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS AND
SAIL MAKERS,

No. 217 South Water Street, Chicago!
Have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Manilla & Tarred Rope,
Ditching Ropes,

Old Canvas, Oakum, Tar, Pitch,
CHAINS, TACKEL BLOCKS, PENTS, AWW
ING, WAGON COVERS, COTTON
AND RUSSIA DUCKS.

FLAGS, &c., &c.
Common and Patent Host Wheels, for build
ings, constantly on hand.

GEO. F. FOSTER (John) C. M. HARDENBURGH

HAPPINESS OR MISERY?—THAT
IS THE QUESTION.—The proprietors of
the New York Magazine, the Standard, have
now issued free of their most interesting
lectures on Marriage and its qualities,
and the various modes of securing a happy
Martial Life, Loss of Energy and Vital Power.

Attention is called to the large reduction
in price of Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking To-
bacco, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CIGARS, A. L. or plain,
Cigars, Sweet; Sweet Scented Orenoco
Tobacco.

TOBACCO—Long, No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 3 and 4
Mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canna-
rian; Turkish.

YOUNG'S SNUFF.

Fresh Home Dried Snuff, Irish High
Toast, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

SCOTCH HONEY, High, Fresh Scotch
Toasted, or Lamb's Foot, Fresh

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, DEC. 25.

RINDER WANTED.

A good, steady mechanic, who thoroughly understands the Binder's Trade, is wanted immediately at the Press Bindery. Apply at this office.

THE NEWS.

McCULLIAN's report bursts forth upon the public in all its grandeur. We are at a loss to know whether the author of this grandiloquent essay is "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh," or whether he is not some superhuman being, vying with the great I AM for the ascendancy, and who, in his own opinion, succeeded. What other truth the members of the report may contain, who pleads in the presence of the author, who in the preface, so graphically and touchingly describes—Gianon B. McCULLIAN.

In the Senate proceedings of December 17th we find the following:

Mr. Ramsey gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill making an appropriation of the public lands to aid in the construction of a drainage and water system in the State of Minnesota, by the way of St. Paul, to Sioux City in the State of Iowa.

CONGRESS having adjourned for the Holidays without amending the Conservation Act, the draft will probably be postponed until the first of February. In this time Minnesota can raise her quota, if she works. Will she do it, or shall we have a draft?

The rebels are trying to sell their ran to John Bull. Very appropriate.

REHABILITATION OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

No subject will likely to engage the attention of the next Legislature of greater importance than the affairs of the State University. It could not itself to no object more to the citizens of Minnesota to have a more exalted meanness of its wisdom and statesmanship than the adoption of some means by which this splendid foundation can be saved from the ruin which threatens to engulf it.

Minnesota cannot spare this noble institution. Her State University is the necessary complement of her Common School system, which the munificence of Congress, seconded by wise and provident local legislation, has enriched with revenues ample to give the Common Schools of Minnesota a maintenance equal to any in the world—for all time to come.

But the thorough provision thus made for popular instruction in its lower branches, necessitates a corresponding provision for its completion in the higher walls of learning. The great advantages of the best Common School system can be developed only in connection with, and as preparatory to, a University course.

For these reasons we are glad to learn that efforts are to be made this winter to relieve the State University from its pecuniary embarrassments, to give it something more than a nominal place in our educational apparatus, and to make the fine and costly edifice at St. Anthony something more than the solitary rookery of unclean birds which mismanagement and neglect have made it.

With this view the following plan for the immediate rehabilitation of the State University has been suggested to us, based on the assumption that it has a valid claim to a double grant of lands, and that the State is liable for the debts created by authority of the Legislature, for which the property of the University is now responsible. This plan is:

1. That the management of the University and of its property be reorganized by the constitution of a Board of Overseers, in place of the present elective Board of Regents, to consist of the Governor, the Lieut. Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Judges of the Supreme Court and twelve other citizens of learning and probity, to be appointed by the Governor by the consent of the Senate, six of the latter to be Clergymen, of as many Christian denominations, and six of their Laymen.

2. That at their first session the Board of Overseers shall appoint a President of the University, and that education shall immediately commence in the University buildings under his superintendence.

3. That in addition to the fees of tuition he may collect, she shall receive a salary of \$1,000 per year. From the first, provided that this provision will cease as soon as the University fund becomes available.

4. That the State assume the payment of the debts incurred by the University, and take for security the lands of the University, those of which it is now possessed and those which are claimed for it under the Enabling Act; these lands to be sold by the Auditor as may most conduce to the interests of the University and the proceeds applied to the liquidation of the State bonds to be issued to cover the debts of the University and the expenses incurred by the State, meanwhile, in the payment of salaries, &c.

We are not prepared to express any decided opinion upon the last proposition—that the State shall assume the debts of the University, and take security for reimbursement upon its present and future debts. It would be better that a state of things should be agreed upon that the legal liability of the State for the debts, and the validity of its claim to the lands referred to, should be determined by the proper tribunals.

But the other features of the plan will commend themselves to general approbation because they offer a practicable method of enlisting in the management of the University a class of gentlemen who are presumed from their positions to embody the highest character and the best intelligence in the State, of lifting this important interest out of the atmosphere of politics, and more especially because they suggest a means of giving a practical vitality to the University. Two or three thousand dollars a year judiciously expended will serve to make the University more eligible to a seat in the upper house, which it was designed, and makes the State to derive some benefit from the eighty odd thousand dollars which is now locked up in these blank walls of useless masonry, and transform this fine edifice from a sepulchral monument of madness and imbecility to a temple of wisdom and learning.

FIRST LIEUTENANT LEVI OREN of the Second Minnesota has been promoted to Captain, vice Samuel G. Trimble killed.

The statement that Major General French has been relieved from his command and placed under arrest, is officially denied.

Major General Buford's funeral took place at Washington Saturday afternoon. Eight Major Generals acted as pall bearers. The President was in attendance.

DEATH OF ROBERT F. FISK, ESQ.

We deeply regret to learn by private letter from Washington of the sudden death of Robert F. Fisk, Esq., in that city on the evening of December 16th.

Mr. Fisk was accompanying a lady to Ford's Theatre, where Hackett was to appear in one of his splendid representations of Falstaff. Our correspondent writes that "when he left the house he appeared as usual, but on the way he became so faint that it was necessary to stop with him at a confectionery, where he called for a glass of water. After drinking a portion of it he fell to the floor, and in fifteen minutes he was dead." A brief biography of Mr. Fisk follows:

Originally illustrated, the four parts of the symphony might be compared to the exposition, the statement, the argument and the peroration. The finale may well be compared, in its sweep and majesty, to the peroration. Pictorially illustrated the allegro might be compared to the background or foundation of the landscape, the andante to the soft and exquisite tintings of verdure, trees and skies, the moment to the abrupt and sharply defined cutting of hills and rocks, and the finale to the broad expanse and wholesome effect of the complete scene.

But we are apt to grow vaguely fanciful, as soon as we attempt to translate music into language. It cannot be denied. None the less, however, are we all able to feel music, as the most powerful of all language.

A main object of the "St. Paul Musical Society" is to bring forward gradually the works of the greatest masters, so that the taste and appreciation of the community may be formed in the best models.

Mr. Hale's explanation of the circumstances, and his resolution asking for an investigation—have already been given in our feeble public officer, a good citizen, zealous in the discharge of every public duty, a sincere and faithful friend, and a warm-hearted and generous man. His death will be deeply deplored by all who knew him.

SENATOR HALE.

The action of Senator Hale in taking as a lawyer a fee of \$2,000 for procuring the release of certain persons imprisoned at Washington, on the charge of defrauding the Government—is exciting a good deal of sharp comment.

Mr. Hale's explanation of the circumstances, and his resolution asking for an investigation—have already been given in our feeble

public officer, a good citizen, zealous in the discharge of every public duty, a sincere and faithful friend, and a warm-hearted and generous man. His death will be deeply deplored by all who knew him.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

\$85,000 in United States Bonds Stolen.

TWO MEN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

For prudential reasons we have refrained from noticing the heavy robbery which took place last Sunday night, but as arrests have been made there is no longer occasion for silence.

Last Sunday morning Franklin Steele, Esq., left this city for Washington, taking with him a trunk containing thirty-five thousand dollars in U. S. five-twenty bonds, and other valuables. The bonds belonged to the Messrs. Thompson and other parties in this city, who had deposited them with a National Bank, and were being sent to Washington in connection with its organization.

By the time the stages reached Red Wing the other trunks on the sleigh that this occupant had been taken off by their owners, leaving this alone upon the rack. The stages left Red Wing a few minutes before six in the morning at Lake City about ten, and during this time the robbery took place. It has since been ascertained that the trunk was taken between a creek where the stages stop for water, five miles this side of Lake City and the latter place.

Mr. Steele proceeded to Wahabash before discovering his loss. Meeting the up stages at this point he immediately returned to Lake City, thinking that it might possibly have been detached from the sleigh by accident, and that it could be found on the route. All sorts of horrid probabilities were then suggested, that the trunk had been taken by Indians, who had cut the ropes, and were going to Washington with its organization.

Several officers were immediately sent upon the track, and the telegraph was brought into requisition to notify parties where the bonds would be likely to be offered for sale. Up to last evening none of the bonds had been recovered, though two men, whose names we have been unable to learn, were arrested on suspicion, at Lake City, Wednesday evening.

The robbery was a bold one, as there were three or four passengers in the stage at the time, and the night was bright moonlight.

There were three stages, all on runners, travelling in close proximity to each other, and it was upon the hind one that the trunk was fastened.

The other property in the trunk, besides the bonds, belonged to Mr. Steele, but as to the value of the other articles we are informed.

The bonds were assigned on the 1st of January, and the Treasury Department has notified of the robbery they will prove of little value to the thief. The bond will lose nothing, excepting by the delay which must necessarily ensue in getting duplicates.

Following is a description of the bonds:

23 U. S. 5-20 bonds of \$100 each, with coupons attached, first coupons maturing May 1, 1891.

First Series—Nos. 38,500 to 38,598 inclusive and No. 9,493.

Second Series—Nos. 54,500 to 54,611; No. 54,114, No. 54,116, and No. 53,665.

There were also 10 U. S. 5-20 bonds of \$1,000 each, due January 1, 1892, and the same, due Dec. 24, 1863, payable to Treasurer of the United States, in trust, for the use of the Senate, No. 12,758 to 12,767 inclusive.

It is to be noted that the date of the bonds in its present form, was unknown.

The invention of this great composer, this description of music, which embraces the most splendid efforts of modern geniuses, owes almost its existence, indeed, Haydn began by turning to better account than formerly the powers of the orchestra as it then existed.

He divided the symphony into four or five parts, (generally four) performed in immediate succession, and developing different ideas, but having a general connection or relation.

He extended and elaborated compositions in which the instruments were all employed.

The symphony of Corelli, produced in the early part of the eighteenth century, but previous to the time of Haydn, also in its present form, was unknown.

The invention of this great composer, this description of music, which embraces the most splendid efforts of modern geniuses, owes almost its existence, indeed, Haydn began by turning to better account than formerly the powers of the orchestra as it then existed.

The other property in the trunk, besides the bonds, belonged to Mr. Steele, but as to the value of the other articles we are informed.

The bonds were assigned on the 1st of January, and the Treasury Department has notified of the robbery they will prove of little value to the thief. The bond will lose nothing, excepting by the delay which must necessarily ensue in getting duplicates.

Following is a description of the bonds:

23 U. S. 5-20 bonds of \$100 each, with coupons attached, first coupons maturing May 1, 1891.

First Series—Nos. 38,500 to 38,598 inclusive and No. 9,493.

Second Series—Nos. 54,500 to 54,611; No. 54,114, No. 54,116, and No. 53,665.

There were also 10 U. S. 5-20 bonds of \$1,000 each, due January 1, 1892, and the same, due Dec. 24, 1863, payable to Treasurer of the United States, in trust, for the use of the Senate, No. 12,758 to 12,767 inclusive.

It is to be noted that the date of the bonds in its present form, was unknown.

The invention of this great composer, this description of music, which embraces the most splendid efforts of modern geniuses, owes almost its existence, indeed, Haydn began by turning to better account than formerly the powers of the orchestra as it then existed.

He divided the symphony into four or five parts, (generally four) performed in immediate succession, and developing different ideas, but having a general connection or relation.

He extended and elaborated compositions in which the instruments were all employed.

The symphony of Corelli, produced in the early part of the eighteenth century, but previous to the time of Haydn, also in its present form, was unknown.

The invention of this great composer, this description of music, which embraces the most splendid efforts of modern geniuses, owes almost its existence, indeed, Haydn began by turning to better account than formerly the powers of the orchestra as it then existed.

The other property in the trunk, besides the bonds, belonged to Mr. Steele, but as to the value of the other articles we are informed.

The bonds were assigned on the 1st of January, and the Treasury Department has notified of the robbery they will prove of little value to the thief. The bond will lose nothing, excepting by the delay which must necessarily ensue in getting duplicates.

Following is a description of the bonds:

23 U. S. 5-20 bonds of \$100 each, with coupons attached, first coupons maturing May 1, 1891.

First Series—Nos. 38,500 to 38,598 inclusive and No. 9,493.

Second Series—Nos. 54,500 to 54,611; No. 54,114, No. 54,116, and No. 53,665.

There were also 10 U. S. 5-20 bonds of \$1,000 each, due January 1, 1892, and the same, due Dec. 24, 1863, payable to Treasurer of the United States, in trust, for the use of the Senate, No. 12,758 to 12,767 inclusive.

It is to be noted that the date of the bonds in its present form, was unknown.

The invention of this great composer, this description of music, which embraces the most splendid efforts of modern geniuses, owes almost its existence, indeed, Haydn began by turning to better account than formerly the powers of the orchestra as it then existed.

He divided the symphony into four or five parts, (generally four) performed in immediate succession, and developing different ideas, but having a general connection or relation.

He extended and elaborated compositions in which the instruments were all employed.

The symphony of Corelli, produced in the early part of the eighteenth century, but previous to the time of Haydn, also in its present form, was unknown.

The invention of this great composer, this description of music, which embraces the most splendid efforts of modern geniuses, owes almost its existence, indeed, Haydn began by turning to better account than formerly the powers of the orchestra as it then existed.

The other property in the trunk, besides the bonds, belonged to Mr. Steele, but as to the value of the other articles we are informed.

The bonds were assigned on the 1st of January, and the Treasury Department has notified of the robbery they will prove of little value to the thief. The bond will lose nothing, excepting by the delay which must necessarily ensue in getting duplicates.

Following is a description of the bonds:

23 U. S. 5-20 bonds of \$100 each, with coupons attached, first coupons maturing May 1, 1891.

First Series—Nos. 38,500 to 38,598 inclusive and No. 9,493.

Second Series—Nos. 54,500 to 54,611; No. 54,114, No. 54,116, and No. 53,665.

There were also 10 U. S. 5-20 bonds of \$1,000 each, due January 1, 1892, and the same, due Dec. 24, 1863, payable to Treasurer of the United States, in trust, for the use of the Senate, No. 12,758 to 12,767 inclusive.

It is to be noted that the date of the bonds in its present form, was unknown.

The invention of this great composer, this description of music, which embraces the most splendid efforts of modern geniuses, owes almost its existence, indeed, Haydn began by turning to better account than formerly the powers of the orchestra as it then existed.

He divided the symphony into four or five parts, (generally four) performed in immediate succession, and developing different ideas, but having a general connection or relation.

He extended and elaborated compositions in which the instruments were all employed.

The symphony of Corelli, produced in the early part of the eighteenth century, but previous to the time of Haydn, also in its present form, was unknown.

The invention of this great composer, this description of music, which embraces the most splendid efforts of modern geniuses, owes almost its existence, indeed, Haydn began by turning to better account than formerly the powers of the orchestra as it then existed.

The other property in the trunk, besides the bonds, belonged to Mr. Steele, but as to the value of the other articles we are informed.

The bonds were assigned on the 1st of January, and the Treasury Department has notified of the robbery they will prove of little value to the thief. The bond will lose nothing, excepting by the delay which must necessarily ensue in getting duplicates.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, THE WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—At, on the Bridge.

TERMS: DAILY PRESS—By mail, \$8.00 per month; \$1.00 per month, *including advertising*.
WEEKLY PRESS—85 per month, \$8.00 per month; \$1.00 per month, *including advertising*.
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$8.00 per month; \$1.00 per month, *including advertising*.
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$8.00 per month; \$1.00 per month, *including advertising*.
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$8.00 per month; \$1.00 per month, *including advertising*.

FOREIGN GOSPI.

The Mayo (Ireland) *Consstitution* says that during the recent gale the *Virtuosa* from New York, was driven into Broadhaven Bay on the Mayo coast and struck. A band of pirates with a harpooner attached, which they pulled in sufficient but determined more, while the Captain escaped, and the crew were far from him, so as they could and carried it off leaving the sinking ship to her fate. Fortunately the Captain was enabled to swim to land and was soon picked up.

Another Chesapeake Affair.

THE SCHOONER JOS. L. GURNEY SEIZED BY PIRATE PASSENGERS.

From the N. Y. Tribune, 21st.

The Morning Star informs us passengers Capt. Jas. Nicoll and Walter Gough, supercargo of schooner Jas. L. Gentry, which was captured by pirates on the 17th, bound for New York. On the night of the 16th, the schooner was captured by a band of pirates with a harpooner attached, which they pulled in sufficient but determined more, while the Captain escaped, and the crew were far from him, so as they could and carried it off leaving the sinking ship to her fate. Fortunately the Captain was enabled to swim to land and was soon picked up.

A robber recently broke into a house at Delvach, Hungary, there being only the daughter, aged 17, of the occupier at home, except an old man, who had been roused by the noise. The robber, her father, who was not at home, was not at home, and told her she must die lest she should cause his arrest. Seeing that he was in earnest, she begged to be allowed to die by a sword, which he consented to. She then made a hasty retreat, and, after a struggle with him, he let her go. She then made a hasty retreat, and, after a struggle with him, he let her go.

When the Great Eastern was being repaired here, a rascal disappeared, it is supposed that he had been roused by the noise of the workmen, and had been the author of the robbery. The rascal was captured by a band of pirates with a harpooner attached, which they pulled in sufficient but determined more, while the Captain escaped, and the crew were far from him, so as they could and carried it off leaving the sinking ship to her fate. Fortunately the Captain was enabled to swim to land and was soon picked up.

Schiller's Robata and Liebig was recently performed at Berlin, and when Louis Müller says to Ferdinand, "I was the Sovra- nity who gave this sword," the actor replied, "It is the State which gave it to me." The play was a success, and the audience, in addition to the drama called forth immense applause from all parts of the house.

The London *Gazette* says that the Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Mr. E. C. of Baltimore, Major of Engineers, and Major of Engineers, J. Brown of Canada, Jas. C. Morris, Kelly and Brown and John Wilson. This Wilson was mate with Gordon, the slaver, and he says he was in the Tombs in New York for four years and ten months.

They say that there are four other parties in Matamoras waiting for vessels and chances like this, and that they are sure to get them. This same party expected to have a vessel to sail to the West Point. The General had sufficient time from chronic dysentery ever since the famous Utah expedition, in which he took a most active part, and experienced the most severe of its rigors. Many of the old officers of his regiment are laboring under the same affliction, and of the West point class to which he belonged only six are now alive.—*Washington 20th.*

ger than ever. And what is a good test of his abilities is the fact that after a long day's work, he is as lively as a kitten. I wish he had to fight next Tuesday, for he is all ready for a spirited encounter. It is my opinion that he can beat any man in this country, or in any other country, for that matter. John leaves everything in Mr. Dowling's hands, and I feel satisfied he can do no better; for I am quite sure that when Mr. D. gives up the ring it will go to ruin. . . .

Another Chesapeake Affair.

THE SCHOONER JOS. L. GURNEY SEIZED BY PIRATE PASSENGERS.

From the N. Y. Tribune, 21st.

The Morning Star informs us passengers Capt. Jas. Nicoll and Walter Gough, supercargo of schooner Jas. L. Gentry, which was captured by pirates on the 17th, bound for New York.

On the night of the 16th, the schooner was captured by a band of pirates with a harpooner attached, which they pulled in sufficient but determined more, while the Captain escaped, and the crew were far from him, so as they could and carried it off leaving the sinking ship to her fate. Fortunately the Captain was enabled to swim to land and was soon picked up.

A robber recently broke into a house at Delvach, Hungary, there being only the daughter, aged 17, of the occupier at home, except an old man, who had been roused by the noise of the workmen, and had been the author of the robbery. The rascal was captured by a band of pirates with a harpooner attached, which they pulled in sufficient but determined more, while the Captain escaped, and the crew were far from him, so as they could and carried it off leaving the sinking ship to her fate. Fortunately the Captain was enabled to swim to land and was soon picked up.

When the Great Eastern was being repaired here, a rascal disappeared, it is supposed that he had been roused by the noise of the workmen, and had been the author of the robbery. The rascal was captured by a band of pirates with a harpooner attached, which they pulled in sufficient but determined more, while the Captain escaped, and the crew were far from him, so as they could and carried it off leaving the sinking ship to her fate. Fortunately the Captain was enabled to swim to land and was soon picked up.

Schiller's Robata and Liebig was recently performed at Berlin, and when Louis Müller says to Ferdinand, "I was the Sovra- nity who gave this sword," the actor replied, "It is the State which gave it to me." The play was a success, and the audience, in addition to the drama called forth immense applause from all parts of the house.

The London *Gazette* says that the Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Mr. E. C. of Baltimore, Major of Engineers, and Major of Engineers, J. Brown of Canada, Jas. C. Morris, Kelly and Brown and John Wilson. This Wilson was mate with Gordon, the slaver, and he says he was in the Tombs in New York for four years and ten months.

They say that there are four other parties in Matamoras waiting for vessels and chances like this, and that they are sure to get them. This same party expected to have a vessel to sail to the West Point. The General had sufficient time from chronic dysentery ever since the famous Utah expedition, in which he took a most active part, and experienced the most severe of its rigors. Many of the old officers of his regiment are laboring under the same affliction, and of the West point class to which he belonged only six are now alive.—*Washington 20th.*

Colored Soldiers Murdered by Rebels—Fate of the Heroes.

At Milliken's Bend.

Our readers will remember the capture, in June last, of a company of colored soldiers at Milliken's Bend, Mississippi, while Grant was investing Vicksburg. They were taken while fighting bravely, with the odds fearfully against them. It was the first instance of note in which colored soldiers were in action, and the men proved their bravery and capacity to the admiration of even those who had been skeptical of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement. No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped. It now appears that they were hanged with the odds fearfully against them. It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped.

It is a sad instance of the rebel military atmosphere.

Information has been received at the War Department, by way of Texas, stating that these apprehensions were too well founded. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement.

<div data-bbox="330 1091 444 11

THE CITY.

The Christmas Festivities.
HOW THE DAY WAS PASSED.—THE SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVALS—PLEASANT RE-UNIONS—GAETY AND REJOICING.

The eighteen hundred and sixty-third anniversary of the birth of that wondrous Man of prophecy, who came into the world to live and suffer and die for our race, was universally celebrated as a holiday, both religious and civil. Santa Claus has been universally heralded throughout, in his gifts to the little folks, and the overhauling of the stockings sat jocosely down in a merry up-roar which lasted all day.

The great feature of the day, however, was the Sabbath School Festivals. About four years ago one of our Sabbath Schools commenced celebrating Christmas with Festivals, Christmas trees, and distribution of gifts. Now nearly all of the Sabbath Schools have adopted the plan. The little folks are instructed why the day is celebrated, and the beautiful story of the Babe in the manger and other incidents of the life of Jesus Christ are told to them.

We give below an account of four of these Festivals:

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Some two hundred little boys and girls came together with the First Presbyterian Sabbath School, and, dressed in their "Merry Christmas" time, and judging from their countenances, it was merrier Merry Christmas they had seen for a long time.

After the usual opening exercises, the Superintendent, D. W. Inggersoll, Esq., read his annual report, from which we glean the following facts:

There were enrolled in the school December 25th, 1862, 9 male teachers, 18 female teachers, 88 boys and 102 girls, making a total of 277. The average attendance of teachers and pupils for the year has been 140. Average the previous year 103; gain 41.

During the last three months the attendance has been, officers and teachers 29, boys 121, girls 116, total 235. During the year there have been 336 scholars in the school. The smallest attendance any session was 85, and the largest 293.

Rev. Edward Eggleston made a short and appropriate address to the children, at the close of which Mr. Inggersoll took the pastor, Mr. Mattcock, by the wrist, by presenting him with a package containing one hundred and thirty dollars. This sum was made up by a few members of the church who generally donated it to their pastor.

At the close of Mr. Mattcock's remarks accepting the gift, he turned, presented Mr. Inggersoll, in behalf of the teachers, an elegant set of Olshansky's Commentaries on the New Testament, six volumes.

After this presentation some sixty books were distributed to the children as rewards for punctual attendance, and then came the clapping scene, each scholar receiving his or her package of goodies, and marching off with faces beaming forth a Merry Christmas.

HOUSE OF HOPE FESTIVAL.

The House of Hope Sunday School held its Eighth Anniversary on Christmas morning at half-past nine o'clock. A large concourse of the scholars, teachers and parents were present, and the church was finely decorated with evergreens, and two immense Christmas trees, "The Golden Shore" was sung as an opening hymn, and followed by reading of the account of the birth of Christ, and prayer by the Pastor, F. A. Noble. "The Better Land" was then sung, which was followed by the Reading of the Annual Report, by H. Knox Taylor, the Superintendent. It was then presented that four scholars—Lucy Fox, Pauline Day, John F. Yank, and Leonard Wright, which took place since the last Anniversary, and to the sudden death of Colonel Fisk, lately one of the teachers. The average attendance during the year has been 100 scholars and 18 teachers. An address was then delivered by Rev. Jared B. Flagg, D.D., in which he spoke briefly of the birth of Christ. The song "Hark the Herald Angels Sing" followed this address; after which, J. P. Hutchinson, Esq., gave an interesting address to the scholars. "The Light in the Window," a quartette, was sung by four of the teachers, followed by an address by Rev. F. A. Noble. He has certainly a great tact in making a pleasing and interesting talk for children, and kept their attention on the stretch for some time.

In concluding he informed the scholars that a gentleman in Massachusetts had sent them a box of 150 books, as a Christmas gift, and at his suggestion they voted their old Library to the Hospital for the Insane. After singing by the school, the Christmas tree was stripped of its fruit, and bags of cake, each containing a dollar, were present; each one of each of these, and after giving two to each adult and juvenile of the class, a lot still remained, so lavish had been the preparations. Altogether it was a most delightful festival, well arranged and carried out. To describe it fully as it deserves would require a column.

CHRIST'S CHURCH FESTIVAL.

This was held last night the body of the church, was decorated tastefully. A large Christmas tree filled the chancel, lining with bows, conies, and candies, toys, &c. They were distributed to the children in turn.

THE GERMAN METHODIST FESTIVAL.

Took place on Christmas evening, in the auditory of their church, which has recently been finished, and furnished with great neatness, and indeed elegance. It is now one of the prettiest church interiors in the city. It was hung with evergreens, and over the pulpit were the words, made of leaves—*Immanuel—Gott mit uns*. The exercises of the festival were declamations, songs, address by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Troeger, and distribution of gifts from the Christmas Tree, which was finely decorated. The little folks enjoyed it highly.

The congregation of this church is in very flourishing circumstances, has about one hundred and fifty communicants, and continually increasing. Their church is now completed, finished, is one of the neatest churches in the city and is said to be well built. In the basement room Prof. John Schick has a flourishing day school of about eighty scholars, fifty of whom are boys. The lessons are taught in both English and German.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Festival of the Sunday School of this church, corner 10th and Washington sts., was also held on Christmas evening. It was very interesting to both old and young. Recitations, songs, dialogues, &c. composed the exercises, which were followed by the distribution of toys and candies, the younger, and handkerchiefs, gloves, dolls, &c., to the older scholars. Rev. Mr. Fachtmann, the Pastor, made an address.

This congregation numbers some of our best citizens, and has 150 names on its roll of communicants. The audience room of the church has been recently finished, and is now com-

dious and neat. A day school is taught by Mr. Fachtmann, assisted by a young man recently from Germany. About 50 scholars attend, and the usual common school branches are taught.

CHRISTMAS ON THE STREETS.

The streets were unusually gay. Every sleigh and cutter in the city seemed to be abroad, and every loads of revellers were "out riding" until a late hour. Several runaways occurred, but no accidents ensued therefrom that we were able to hear of. It was generally supposed in each case that the horse had been drinking a little too much egg nogg.

AT HOME,

numerous parties gave all a chance to pass a merry Christmas among friends. These social reunions were little valued in the hurry and interest caused of American society. Could Christmas or a similar holiday come once a month instead of "once a year," it would be well. The farther abroad the many, many friends, or our own, even, and disease, oysters, turkey, and egg nog in social discourse, would *humanize* many who are now, for want of such refining customs, but little better than gorillas.

All in all, Christmas, 1863, was one of the pleasantest recurrences of that festival ever passed in St. Paul. All enjoyed it, and the hearts of many were made glad by the kind gifts of friends, cementing friendships, and gilding life's "iron road."

ALE AND PORTER MANUFACTURES.

The manufacture of Ale and Porter is becoming an important branch of our industry.

Messrs. Drury and Scotten have recently got their new malt house in operation, at a cost of \$7,000.

It is the most complete one in the Northwest, and is built of heavy limestone at the base of Dayton's bluff. The barley is stored in a large drying vat, and from thence to a large "steaming" vat. A proportion of 17-20% is sterilized, summer and winter.

Then it is transferred to the drying kiln which holds 120 bushels. The next process is the graining, and the malt is now taken to the brewery building adjoining the malt house. The boiling or "mashing" is here performed, and the liquor, after cooling, is drawn into barrels, taken to the fermenting room, and when the fermenting is over, to the storage cellar.

This cellar is an institution which deserves especial notice. It is a large *cave*, 300 feet long, about 20 wide, and eight in height, hewed out of the sand-stone strata, and divided into galleries. Here the ale is stored until it has acquired age. The temperature does not vary a degree from one year to another, and the ale acquires a flavor no other kind of storage can impart to it. Hence the reputation of St. Paul Ale and Beer, for no other point in the west has such a place for Ale cellars. Could the Chicago brewers get such cellars, they could make fortunes. Even in that city St. Paul Ale has acquired a name, and is sought after.

Messrs. Drury and Scotten have orders from their clients for St. Louis, to rejoin his regiment.

Y. M. C. A. ANNIVERSARY.—The Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held this evening (Dec. 27th), at the Jackson street Methodist Episcopal Church, commencing at 7 o'clock. The city churches are cordially invited to make their arrangements to participate with us in the exercises. The Annual Discourse will be delivered by the Rev. S. Y. McMasters, D. D. of Christ's Church.

H. K. TAYLOR, Rec. Sec.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This society held a meeting at the St. Paul Library room last night. A proposition to unite the two associations was introduced, but not adopted. Hon. H. M. Rice was elected to the next annual meeting at Ingwersen's.

WE STATED that the Baptist Sunday School had its Christmas Tree on Thursday afternoon. We should have added—for the *inclusa* classes only. The festival of the school will be on Tuesday evening, at Ingwersen's Hall.

THE mail arrived about 6 o'clock last night, an unusually early hour. Capt. Blakeley informs us that it may be expected to arrive in good time hereafter, as the sleighing is now quite good.

DAIRES FOR 1864.—A large and well-selected stock at Merrill's—25c. Thermometers, Ink-stands, Rubber Pensils, and Holders, very nice. Checkers Boards, Checkers, Chess, Dominos, sold very low at wholesale and retail, Merrill's.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, Leslie's Lady's Magazine, and Godey's for January, at Merrill's.

LIEUT. COL. W. R. Marshall leaves Saturday, for St. Louis, to rejoin his regiment.

LOCAL NOTICES.

GOLD PENS RE-PORTED EQUAL TO NINE DOLLARS ON THE RECENT 25c. CENTS. Circulars for the Johnson Pen, sent on application, by Mail or otherwise.

E. S. JOHNSON, Manufacturer and Office, 15 MADISON LANE, New York City.

dec27-1m

MRS. LEONARD, late from Mt. Auburn Seminary, Mississippi, wishes to inform the public that she will give lessons in Vocal or Instrumental Music, Piano, etc. Persons not having an instrument of their own, can practice on Mrs. L's Piano. For terms apply to her rooms, at Dr. Gray's, Robert-., or Dr. C. D. V. Williams, 6th-st., REVERE C. H.—Rev. Dr. McMasters, Mungo Brothers, A. T. C. Florson, Rev. Dr. Gray, Fred. Driscoll, Dr. C. D. Williams.

dec28-1m

ENLIST AND AVOID THE DRAFT.—Recruits will be permitted to enlist in any of the organizations of the State Militia, and will receive \$200 bounty and pay and allowances. Persons desiring to enlist can get any particulars, by applying to MARK HENDRICKS, 1 corning St., Agat, at the Northwestern Express Office, 15 1/2 Third-st., St. Paul. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WE WILL DO IT.—In order to sell off and reduce our extensive stock of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, we offer our whole stock at from 10 to 25 per cent. less than our regular price. We think it safe to say that the number required from us to end this terrible war, amounting only to one in ten of our State troops.

The bounty offered by the Government is numerous, and sufficient to enable men to make up the cost of their passage to the front.

Whether this application is successful or not, there should be no delay in supplying a force necessary for the safety and prosperity of our State, to be paid and supported by the National Government.

The present call for 300,000 men is intended especially to fill the ranks of decimated regiments now in the field.

We have in this State about 30,000 men enrolled as State Militia. If the energy and enthusiasm heretofore manifested by the people of this State still live, we can easily furnish the number required from us to end this terrible war, amounting only to one in ten of our State troops.

The number offered by the Government is numerous, and sufficient to enable men to make up the cost of their passage to the front.

Our regiments now in the field have shed an immortal lustre upon our State. History furnishes no parallel to their heroic achievements, and in whatever portion of the Union an citizen of Minnesota may go, he finds himself surrounded with the glory they have won.

Now, on the very eve of final victory, the patriotic people of this State will not leave them with their thinned ranks, to fight this battle alone.

Such a war "costs treasure and blood," but its noble and triumphant conclusion "will richly compensate for both."

An effort is being made to have each town in the State enlisted with the number of men it has heretofore furnished, may furnish, for the service.

The result will be made public as soon as it is known, by this Department.

The time for enlisting is very short, and I ask the people of Minnesota to use every influence that patriotism or money can exert, to sustain her proud position, and save us from the impotency of the South.

In testimony whereof, I, the undersigned set my hand and caused the Seal of the State to be affixed, at St. Paul, this 21st day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

HENRY A. SWIFT.

dec29-1m

W. H. TEMPLE, Third-st.

G. B. SALMON, Agent, Madison Mutual Insurance Company, for the counties of Ramsey, Washington, Dakota, and Scott. Office Parker Value's Bank, St. Paul. No. 25 Jackson

dec29-1m

IRON and STEEL.

HEAVY HARDWARE.

ORDER SHEET IRON,

NORWAY NAIL RODS,

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES

Nails and Spikes,

SLEIGH SHOES,

CUTTER SHOES,

Sleigh and Cutter RUNNERS,

Bent Cutter Stuff,

or

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

CHICAGO.

sub29-1m Feb 29

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

FOR THE

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Fifty Recruits Wanted to Fill the

Seventh Regiment to the

Minuteman.

DAVENPORT RECEIVED the Atlantic and Leslie's Magazine for January 1863. Davenport is about these days' and will close out at St. Louis, where it will doubtless be sold.

Those who wish to make presents this week, make note of this. This is the last week of the old year. Go to Davenport.

A PITIFUL SIGHT.—On Christmas evening, the people coming from the House of Hope Festival, were shocked at the sight of a young Arab about ten or eleven years of age, rolling in the snow, *dearw*! Such a sorrowful spectacle was never before seen in our city, and we hope it never will again.

PERSONS.—Our newly elected Com-

tee Surveyor, Gen'l II. Johnson, arrived in the city Thursday evening, and will be ready to qualify for his office on the 1st of January. He has been surveying Government lands about fifty miles above Crows Wing. His party will arrive in a few days.

BOBBED SHOES, \$3.00 PER SET.

Don't pay \$4.00 a set, for them when you can get them for \$3.00 a set at the Pioneer Foundry.

W. M. MARSHALL, Lt. Colonel Seventh Min. Vols.

dec29-1m

GILMAN & CO.

dec29-1m

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

New and second hand, for sale extremely low,

at the Pioneer Foundry.

GILMAN & CO.

dec29-1m

Proclamation of the Governor.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
AT SAINT PAUL, 21 DECEMBER,

To aid our soldiers in the war, and to hasten the termination of civil war, the President of the United States has by Proclamation of the 17th October ult., called for 300,000 volunteers to serve for a term not exceeding three years.

Under this call Minnesota will be required to furnish for its quota at least three thousand men.

The Proclamation of the President assures us, that if this quota is not raised before the 1st of January next, "the draft shall commence" on that day.